



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Crozier, John B. *My Inner Life.* 2 vols. Pp. xxiii, 551. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This book, as its title indicates, is more of a description and explanation of a personal evolution than an autobiography in the ordinary sense of the word. We have a detailed account of the successive steps by which the writer's system of thought grew and took place in his mind. Instead of giving his ideas of the world and life as abstract propositions, he shows them as they passed through his own mind which was modified by them and which in turn reacted upon them.

Beginning with his boyhood in Canada he takes us with him along the course of his life. While still a boy he becomes much interested in phrenology. This, to him, is the index and measure of the human intellect, but it soon fails. Religion does not solve the world problem for him. His questioning is not answered by reading Buckle, Mill, Carlyle and Emerson. Turning from books, he tries to rely upon his own inner consciousness. His years in a medical school open before him a new horizon. The reading of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer makes him question all the more.

In Volume II he tells us of his life in England and of his further search after the explanation of the world and the human mind. There are interesting criticisms of many writers and philosophers, among them Carlyle, whom he visited in his home in Chelsea. The modern metaphysical thinkers repel him because in explaining the phenomena of the world and human life, they fail to grasp the idea of the dependence of mind upon matter. The "Poetic Thinkers"—Carlyle, Goethe, Bacon, Newman—do not explain the Universe nor give a practical solution of the world problem.

The writer finally solves his problem by demonstrating to himself the existence and progressive realization of the Ideal—the Divine—in the human mind and in the world. He throws out physical science as a method for solution of the problem of existence and supports in detail what the "Poetic Thinkers" had seen in a general way but had not fully demonstrated. He believes that the laws and tendencies of the world are working slowly and surely toward an ideal and the expulsion of evil. This evil he shows is an instrument of the principle of individuation, a necessary instrument if the world is to reach its own goal through the play and interaction of individual things and not as a total entity.

LURENA WILSON TOWER.

Philadelphia.

Dutton, S. T., and Snedden, David. *The Administration of Public Education in the United States.* Pp. viii, 601. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

The importance of administration, both as a science and as an art, is far better understood in this country than it was a decade and a half ago, when Professor Goodnow brought it to the attention of the American public by his treatise on comparative administrative law. Moreover, education, both as science and as art, has gained immeasurably during that time, especially